



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

employed. The homes were visited several times during the year by a health officer and all of the children who were alive at the end of the first year were weighed. The mortality among the children born of mothers employed either before or after child-birth was at the rate of 190 per 1,000 births, while among those not industrially employed it was 207 per 1,000 births.

It would not be safe to judge from these figures that the employment of women immediately before or after parturition is desirable, but it appears that in homes of this character the industrial employment of women is not an unmixed evil. The earnings of the mothers who were employed enabled the family to enjoy certain comforts of which they would otherwise have been deprived. One of the causes of a high infant mortality is extreme poverty, and this was to a considerable extent relieved by the employment of the mothers. There may also have been some artificial selection in that the more thrifty and energetic of the mothers were industrially employed, while the less ambitious were content to remain at home with fewer comforts. It is also extremely doubtful whether the regular light work in factories is more prejudicial to the health of the mother than the care of a household. The investigation also shows that in the larger families the mother was obliged to remain at home, while in the smaller families she was able to be employed outside the home.

The result of this and similar studies may have some effect upon legislation regulating the employment of married women. It is a question whether the additional poverty occasioned by forbidding the employment of mothers six months after confinement may not be a greater evil than their industrial employment.

W. B. BAILEY.

*Yale University.*

*Some Nativity and Race Factors in Rhode Island.* By CAROL ARONOVICI. Reprint from the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island for 1909.* (Providence: State Printers. 1910. Pp. 202.)

It is possible in the state of Rhode Island to make a study of the effect of immigration upon that community with considerable success, because in addition to census data the Bureau of Industrial Statistics has gathered information in regard to the nationality, size of family, etc., of women employed in gainful occupations.

The result of the present study has its principal value in that it shows that what holds true for the country at large is also true for Rhode Island. The author frankly states that "It is practically impossible to place any emphasis upon the degree of desirability or undesirability of one or another nationality or race group." There are, however, certain facts regarding the foreign population as a whole which seem to be conclusively shown. When compared by age groups, the proportion of married among those born in the United States of foreign parents is lower than those born of native parents or of the foreign-born. This would indicate a tendency among the natives of foreign parents toward a reduction in potential fecundity.

When compared by age groups, the native population seems to furnish a larger proportion of prisoners than the foreign-born. The rate of criminality for serious offences is higher for persons born in the United States than for any racial group among the foreign-born, with the exception of the Italians. The rate of criminality is, however, higher among foreign-born women than among native-born.

With regard to occupation, the better paid classes of work are controlled by the native-born population, but the native-born of foreign parents have shown, in the last three state censuses, a change from the lower to the higher grades of occupation. Those lines of work in which less skill is employed are being filled, to a considerable extent, by the immigrants who have come within the last few years. The statistics upon this point simply confirm the opinions of those who have given study to this problem.

There is a tendency throughout the volume to draw inferences from the tables which are not definitely supported by the figures. There is one general criticism which applies to a considerable number of the tables. No statistical table should be published in which the year to which the figures relate is not clearly stated. It is always unfortunate to be obliged to refer to the text in order to discover the year, or years, covered by the inquiry. The proof-reading of the volume is apparently hastily done.

Since Rhode Island has a larger proportion of foreign-born than any other New England state it offers a good field for an investigation of this kind, and a student of immigration will find much of interest and value in this report.

WM. B. BAILEY.

*Yale University.*